

# THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

Volume II.

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## Smoky Hill and Repub'n Union,

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## JOB WORK

done with dispatch, and in the latest style of  
the art.  
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delivery.

Counsel of a Loyal Democrat.

"My hearers, we will all stand by the Government—will we not? Although some of us are Democrats and some Republicans and some Abolitionists, we will nevertheless look hands as Americans—will we not? We will all of us, notwithstanding our party divisions and party interests, generously and patriotically band ourselves together to crush this causeless and accursed rebellion—will we not? Would that it might this night feel more deeply than ever that it is not by the rebels that we can be conquered, but only by ourselves. Nothing is truer than that the life of the rebellion is in disunion at the North. Nothing is truer than that it would find its death in union at the North."

"Era taking my seat let me remind you of our duty to stand by our army—the brave men who have gone out from among us to suffer every hardship and to face every peril in the high and holy work of suppressing the most nefarious of all conspiracies. But the way to stand by them is to stand by the Government they serve. To desert the Government is to desert them."

Our soldiers bid us stand by the Government. They are afflicted that so many of us do not. They are indignant at the divisions by which we encourage the foe, and make him able to drive back and slaughter our friends. Such heartlessness toward ourselves as well as toward the country is very unlike that reward of sympathy, gratitude and love on which they counted when they went forth to fight her battles. Our slain soldiers, could they speak, would bid us stand by the Government. Our tens of thousands of broken families, weeping over those who went to the army never more to return, bid us stand by the Government. The enlightened friends of freedom and righteousness the earth over bid us stand by the Government. And, loud above all, comes down the voice out of Heaven: "Stand by the Government! Stand by the Government!"

We commend this language to universal attention. It is the language of a loyal and patriotic heart,—of a man who probably has as many prejudices, as many peculiar opinions, as any other man living—but who throws them all aside from a sentiment of supreme devotion to the safety and welfare of our common country. Would that all were like him!

## THE HEAVENS.

An unusually large number of the planetary bodies is now visible in the heavens—N. B. on clear nights only. In the West, Venus hangs out her silver lamp as beautiful as when it was first trimmed and lighted. This planet will form a very conspicuous object in that section of the sky during the summer months. Considerably further up Mars may be seen making his way eastward by pretty rapid strides; he is now in the constellation Gemini, and not far from the twin stars Castor and Pollux. The planet Uranus is in the same constellation, but is invisible to the naked eye.

Turning toward the east, Jupiter will readily be noticed as the most brilliant object in that part of the heavens. About three or four degrees distant from him appears the bright star Spica in the constellation Virgo. If the position of these two be carefully noted now and a month hence the planet will appear to have moved a degree or so westward of the star; although in reality it is travelling steadily in the opposite direction.

Something like twenty degrees to the west of Jupiter, the planet Saturn is a conspicuous object, showing like a star of the second magnitude. It is in the constellation Leo, in which it was passed last year by the more active Jupiter. Like all the exterior planets, Saturn has also an apparent retrograde motion, when in that portion of the heavens opposite to the sun.

About one month after this time Mercury will be visible for several evenings in the west, thus displaying at one time all the planetary bodies known to the ancients.

\* Men who are more anxious of being improved in their portraits than in their characters, will probably find very unsatisfactory likenesses of themselves in the Recording-Angel's gallery.

## FROM HOOKER'S ARMY!

THE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES!

## The Carnage Terrible!

THE REBELS REINFORCED!

Hosts of Rebel Prisoners Sent to Washington!

RUMORED RE-OCCUPATION OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE REBELS!

GENERAL HILL KILLED AND FITZ HUGH LEE A PRISONER!

THE SITUATION CRITICAL!

The Times' correspondent with General Hooker, writing Sunday night, says Gen. Howard has been reorganizing the 11th corps, which has been placed on duty again.

Gen. Averill, with his cavalry command, reported to Gen. Hooker Sunday evening, having been as far south as Rapidan Station, where he destroyed bridges on the Orange and Alexandria railroad and drove Lee and Stewart out of Culpepper. Averill has received instructions to perform other important work.

The Times' correspondent with Sedgwick gives further details of the Fredericksburg fight, but nothing new except a postscript on Monday afternoon, stating a considerable body of rebels had made their appearance below Fredericksburg, marching on that place to gain a position in the rear of Sedgwick. This force was judged to be Longstreet's, but his attempt to take the hill was unsuccessful.

The World's correspondent dating ten o'clock Monday morning, says Sedgwick has pressed on towards Hooker. Gibbon's division is left to guard the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg. They have been attacked by the rebels in large force, and are in danger of losing their position and abandoning Fredericksburg altogether.

The New York Tribune's correspondent with Gen. Hooker, writing at sunrise Monday morning, says the guns are already thundering on our left. It is believed today will prove more disastrous to the rebels.

Over six thousand rebel prisoners have been brought in. They report that Jackson is in command of the rebel army and that reinforcements have been sent them from North Carolina and the Peninsula. Our loss is heavy. Gen. Hill is killed.

Another correspondent with Sedgwick's division dating Monday morning says, the battle opened at daylight and is still going on at the hill on the extreme left.

Gibbon's division of two corps returned to Falmouth last night, and Hall's brigade has gone over. All non-combatants are leaving except surgeons. The cracking of musketry near us, and rifle pits are even being erected on our side of the river to protect the bridges.

The Herald's correspondent, of Monday night, says heavy firing in the direction of Chancellorsville had been continued all day. There has been a great battle. Large reinforcements had arrived to the enemy, apparently from Richmond. The whereabouts of Stoneman is unknown, but if any disaster had happened him we would have heard of it from the enemy.

The Washington Republican of Monday night says, the battle was resumed on Sunday and lasted until 9 o'clock on Monday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent and the wildest cheering commenced on our extreme right and ran along our whole line. When our informant left the prevailing opinion was that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or that they had been attacked by Hooker's wing, Gen. Sedgwick's, which crossed below Fredericksburg.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee has been taken prisoner and is now in Washington.

The New York Post prints the following from Hooker's army: The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have forces equal in number to our own, and his successive attacks were made with desperate spirit.

Eight hundred prisoners, including an entire regiment, were brought to Washington this morning and marched to the Old Capitol prison. They were well and comfortably clad and not one looked as though they had not had enough to eat. Two officers, Gen. Evans, of S. C., and a brigadier general, whose name was not learned were prominent among the number.

There is a rumor current that Stoneman had taken Gordonsville.

The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday, May 5th, has the following:

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning reports that early Sunday morning, simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on our right, our batteries on the left opened on the rebel defenses at Fredericksburg, which were replied to smartly by the rebels, but their fire gradually slackened. Our infantry immediately moved forward under the direction of Sedgwick. His men had bayonets fixed and presented a firm front, and moved on until they reached within four hundred yards of the famous Stonewall. Here they were met with a most murderous fire from infantry, while grape and canister ploughed through their ranks. Still they pressed on, and the wall was cleared and the ridge gained, and the brave boys with

cheers pushed on toward the second line of entrenchments, but an order reached them to return to the first line, which was complied with, but not without a great deal of reluctance. The opinion gained ground that it was necessary to drive the rebels further, as this would prevent our forces on the right from facing their rear. So great was the panic of the rebels that they abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks, and everything else that would in the least impede their flight. The works were held all day without any desperate effort from them. They kept up pretty sharp skirmishing, and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of entrenchments, but were invariably driven back.

Upwards of 3,000 prisoners were taken during this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia regiments. A large number of officers from colonel down, were also taken.

It is rumored that the rebels were yesterday prepared to make an attack on our forces within the works, but it is quite clear to every one, independent of the high authorities we have for the opinion, that even if they have been successful it will amount to nothing.

The main fighting has been transferred to some other point, and in the operations which are now progressing, as we hope, to a successful completion, the occupation of Fredericksburg is not of the slightest consequence. If the rebels have attacked us there, it is probably a mere feint, and can only result in a useless expenditure of life and ammunition.

A son of Ex-Senator Brown of Mississippi is among the rebel prisoners. There are now about 3000 prisoners here.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of May 6th, contains the following from Washington:

News from Hooker is conflicting and meagre, the Government not permitting news to be divulged regarding operations about Fredericksburg. It is generally agreed that the rebels re-occupy Fredericksburg and hold the town. The heights below are jointly occupied by us and the rebels. The portion of heights occupied by us on Sunday morning were retaken after a desperate resistance, by fresh reinforcements from Longstreet's corps.

The fighting on Monday was not as general or as sanguine as expected. It was thought that Tuesday's battle would be decisive.

The impression among the passengers from Aquia Creek was that Hooker would hold his own. The news is very indefinite up to 3 p. m., beyond the fact that many thousands on both sides have been killed and wounded, and the fight has been in progress since last Wednesday. It is also thought that although the rebels reoccupied Fredericksburg, it was a part of Hooker's plan and they would either be bagged or annihilated.

## FROM RICHMOND!

## Return of Prisoners!

NO TROOPS AT RICHMOND DURING THE FIGHT!

THEY HAVE A PANIC!

Two hundred and ten officers, exchanged by the rebels, who left Richmond Monday, have arrived at Washington. Among them are Generals Stoughton and Willich. They are mostly Indiana officers, and were taken at Murfreesboro.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last the most remarkable panic prevailed in Richmond. There was not a rebel soldier there or in Petersburg, and the citizens and department clerks constituted the sole defense of the city.

Generals Stoughton and Willich think that 5000 cavalry could have taken the city, and captured Jeff Davis.

MORE ABOUT VALLANDIGHAM.

BEFORE A COURT MARTIAL.

COPPERHEADS AND THE OVERT ACT!

CINCINNATI, May 6.

A good deal of excitement existed at Dayton all day yesterday over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of 500 or 600 proceeded to the Journal office, completely gutted the building, set fire to it and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of the Phillips House to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph wires in the city were cut down, and a bridge on the Xenia railroad reported destroyed. At 10 P. M. troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in putting down the rioters.

Vallandigham was brought before the Court Martial to-day for his trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not allowed. The charges are made upon his Mount Vernon speech. Vallandigham is at the Burnett House to-night, under a strong guard.

Dayton City and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law. The total loss by conflagration at Dayton is \$39,000.

## LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC!

Hooker Re-Crosses the Rappahannock!

VICTORY PREVENTED BY RAIN!

THE ROADS FLOODED AND BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY!

The Rebels Re-Occupy Fredericksburg!

THE RIVER CROSSED IN SAFETY!

The Enemy Too Powerful!

BRILLIANT EXPEDITION OF STONEMAN!

HE GOES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND AND CUTS OFF LEE'S COMMUNICATION!

HOOKE'S WHOLE MOVE A FAILURE!

HIS LOSS PROBABLY 10,000!

Criticisms, &c.

The Washington Intelligencer, of May 7th, announces a reverse to the Union arms on the Rappahannock, saying that official information received at the War Department last night authorizes us to state that Hooker, after waiting in the rain near Chancellorsville on Tuesday for a renewal of the battle by the rebels, re-crossed the Rappahannock on the evening of that day, influenced by prudential motives springing doubtless in part from the great and sudden rise in the river, in consequence of the recent heavy rains threatening our supplies. We do not think that Hooker was apprised before making this movement of the success which attended the operations of Stoneman in breaking the rebel communication with Richmond. If this fact had been known to him, it may be doubted whether Hooker would have deemed it necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him of some at least of the advantages resulting from Stoneman's co-operative expedition.

The New York Tribune publishes an extra announcing the retreat of the army of the Potomac, and reflecting somewhat severely on Hooker. It says the order for a retreat was a surprise. It was believed to be a determination to march out and attack the rebels in front. The army is not panic stricken, but greatly demoralized by the inglorious retreat.

The Washington Star, of the evening of the 7th, contains the following: The storm that commenced Monday evening and continued throughout Tuesday was at its height yesterday evening, warned Hooker, (whose movement was necessarily with only eight day's supplies, carried by the men, which were then nearly consumed and without trains), of the imminent danger, that unless he promptly sought his camp, the elements would put a stop to his operations, the railroad communication with Aquia Creek having been destroyed by the flood for twelve hours, at Brook Station, before he determined to re-cross. In the course of the fighting throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the enemy had not entered a general engagement with his army, a portion of which only was in action at any one time, and on all occasions we inflicted great loss upon the rebels. Nevertheless, it became evident that the greatest storm of the season would surely cut off his supplies of all description if he remained on the south side of the river, awaiting an opportunity to induce the enemy to risk a general engagement. He evidently had left him the only alternative of returning, for the time being, to where his supplies could readily reach him.

It seems to us, on the whole, clear that a decisive victory was snatched from our gallant troops by the elements.

Hooker brought off with him an aggregate of 2500 prisoners.

Before daylight on Monday the enemy came back and re-occupied the works which Sedgwick had left when he proceeded to attempt to join Hooker, and night also discovered them heavily massed on the hill to the left, and upon his front their total force, then aggregated being apparently between 60,000 and 70,000 men. Thus they were not on his left flank and front, but in the works between him and Gibbon; everything was comparatively quiet until about 4 o'clock, p. m., when the rebels attacked from the left and were repulsed by a single legion of artillery immediately in front of where they attacked. As their infantry moved up Sedgwick's artillery opened from all quarters, but could not check their slow and steady advance, under which Sedgwick gradually fell back a mile and a half towards Bank's Ford. This was the main engagement of Monday afternoon, and lasted until 9 p. m. In it our loss was about 4000 killed, wounded and missing, making a total loss of Sedgwick's and Gibbon's commands, including their loss on the previous day, 5000, or half of the whole loss of Hooker's army in the four days fighting. It is stated that Averill met in the direction of Culpepper and Gordonsville, has been relieved from command by Hooker, for not carrying out orders to push on to Gordonsville, and after destroying everything there to return, and join our right wing, but instead of doing this it is

said that after driving Fitz Hugh Lee across the Rapidan he halted for the night, and instead of resuming the chase the next morning to Gordonsville, he returned to our army, which he joined on Sunday.

The New York Herald publishes the following, dated United States Ford, May 6: Yesterday morning the trains were all ordered back to Falmouth, and by dark the whole of the extra caissons, pack mules, &c., were at Falmouth. The wounded were hastily removed from the hospitals and sent to Washington, leaving nothing on the other side except infantry and artillery. About five o'clock, it commenced raining, deluging the roads, tearing up corduroys, sweeping away bridges and threatening destruction to pontoons. The river rose with great rapidity and soon overflowed the ends of the pontoons, rendering crossing impracticable. The upper pontoons were taken up and used in lengthening out others, and after several hours very hard labor, bridges were once more ready. Fine barges were spread upon the pontoons to prevent noise in crossing, and about midnight the troops commenced falling back. The First corps was the first to cross, and is now nearly all over. The Third corps remained in the entrenchments to cover the retreat. It is hoped that the army will reach this side before the enemy discovers our retreat, but cannonading has commenced quite fiercely at the front, and a desperate battle is now not an improbable event. We will doubtless retire across the river without serious loss, but if discovered in our attempts, the struggle will be fierce. Unmolested, troops can get over by noon. The roads are in a terrible condition, almost as bad as when Burnside fendered here last winter. Our sick are lying in the roads, but ambulances are coming up to remove them. There was no fighting yesterday of any consequence. Sharpshooters were quite active, and artillery opened occasionally, but results were unimportant. The enemy massed his army on our right, with a view, it is believed, of crossing above, and attacking us on flank and rear. High water, however, will frustrate that movement. Three pontoon trains are down near Hamilton crossing, and some fears have been entertained that the rebels would make a demonstration across the river below Fredericksburg. Great numbers of our wounded have fallen into the enemy's hands. Our dead on the battle-field of Sunday are still unburied, and the wounded undoubtedly dying in great numbers for want of attention. Hooker is very much depressed. Last night he held a consultation with his commanding generals, in which it was urged that a longer stay in its present position would prove unsafe for the army and a hasty return to our camps is imperative. R. is falling heavily, and the river is rising with great rapidity.

The Tribune extra, dated the 6th, says the army recrossed the Rappahannock at U. S. and Banks' Fords, and is marching back to its old camp, along the Aquia railroad. Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers and was hardly able to escape. Fredericksburg and heights are re-occupied by the rebels. Sedgwick lost about 5000 men, but saved his artillery and trains. Our crossing at U. S. Ford was effected without loss on Tuesday. The 6th corps recently engaged at Chancellorsville recrossed and is marching back to Falmouth.

Hooker's retreat caused a great panic at Aquia Creek. Lee's sharpshooters picked off artillery horses and mounted officers. Rebel batteries occupied all the advantageous positions, and fired vigorously on Hooker's camp. A consultation of corps officers decided the enemy to be too powerful. Sedgwick failed to join Hooker, and being hard pressed, crossed the river to prevent annihilation, the experiment costing 6000 men. This added to the council of corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and he ordered the evacuation of the strong position.

The army is greatly demoralized by this inglorious retreat. There was no time from Friday morning to Monday night, but Hooker could have attacked and defeated Lee, but he lacked the ability to give the orders. The Tribune closes saying the army is safe less ten thousand, and a much larger number unfit for duty. Heavy rains imperilled the health of the men.

The World's extra has the following: Richmond papers of the 5th say Stoneman's cavalry destroyed all the bridges between Richmond and the Rappahannock, tore up the railroad, cut the telegraph, and returned to within five miles of Richmond; consequently no communication can be had with Lee's army. Official information from Stoneman states, after the above, he deployed his immense force forming an observation to detect reinforcements.

Hooker was forced back in consequence of superior numbers and the generalship of Lee. The Tribune states the rebels received reinforcements via Gordonsville. Stoneman is now across the Rappahannock scouring Hooker's right.

"What's whiskey bringing?" inquired a dealer in the article. "Bringing men to the gallows, and women and children to want," was the truthful reply.

There is many a one who no more thinks of carrying his religious faith into his evening room than of wearing a life-preserver in his parlor.

## THE VERY LATEST!

The President and General-in-Chief Visit the Army of the Potomac!

GEN. HOOKER'S FORCES SAFE!

Only One-Third of his Forces Engaged in the Fight!

THE SUCCESS OF STONEMAN

REBEL COMMUNICATION CUT OFF IN EVERY DIRECTION!

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO RESUME OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

St. Louis, May 8.

To Maj. Gen. Blunt:

The following just received from the Secretary of War:

The President and General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac.

The principal operation of Gen. Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of Hooker's force was engaged.

Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut off in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily assume offensive operations.

S. R. CURTIS,  
Major General.

The Latest Telegraphic!

NO DISASTER!

Officers and Men of Good Cheer and Anxious to Move!

SIGEL RESTORED TO COMMAND!

ABOUT CHARLESTON.

A Washington dispatch says: It is ascertained from the front that the army has arrived, with all its material, at the old camp at Falmouth. The demonstration of Hooker proved no disaster, but simply a failure, but owing to the impracticability of the position the army has gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three-eighths of the whole force was engaged, or could be engaged, the ground being covered with forests, and being without any practical roads. Our entire loss, killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed ten thousand. Honorable to the army, but lamentable to the country, the greater portion of them are killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners does not exceed 1700—have taken 2450 from the enemy. We lost 8 guns and took as many from the enemy. A relinquishment of the position was made, simply because it afforded no field for maneuvering the army, and not from any reverse or injury sustained by it. The Generals and entire army are in excellent heart and ready for a new move. We will probably not know when it is to be made until after it has been commenced.

Richmond papers show that Stoneman's corps went within two miles of Richmond, and effected many captures and great destruction of property. At least a part of this gallant force has reached Gloucester in Keyes' command, opposite Yorktown.

The Times' special says Sigel has resumed command of his corps in place of Schurz.

The Tribune says Gen. Stoughton states that he was informed by rebel officers, who were at Charleston during the fight, that Sumter was on the point of surrendering when our Monitors hailed off.

From the Lower Mississippi.

ANOTHER STRONGHOLD IN OUR POSSESSION.

CAIRO, May 7.

The boat New National has arrived from below with additional particulars of the gunboat attack on Haines' Bluff, and also the important announcement that Grand Gulf is at last in Federal possession.

The transports that run the blockade at Grand Gulf were loaded with Federal soldiers who landed below. At this the rebels took alarm and began to evacuate. Our forces closed in, however, in time to capture 500 prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and camp equipment. The capture took place on Thursday last, April 30. On Wednesday evening the tug Lilly ran against the front of the gunboat Choctaw, knocking a hole in her, and she sank in two minutes.

The new steamer Majestic was burned at ten o'clock P. M., yesterday, while lying at wood pile, five miles below Hickman.

Jeremy Taylor says: If you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is heaven's best gift to man—an angel of mercy—minister of grace innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels—her voice, his sweetest music; her smile, his brightest day; her kiss, the guardian of innocence; her arms, the pale of his safety, the helm of his health, the balsam of his life; her industry, his sweetest wealth; her economy, his safest steward; her lips, his faithful counsellor; her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares; and her prayers, the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.